FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"H. M. S. Pinafore."
LYCEUM THEATRE—2 P. M.: "Children's Pinafore"; 8
"H. M. S. Pinafore." MADISON SQUARE TREATRE—" Won at Last."

FARE THEATER—" Mine, Favair."

AN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS OPERA HOUSE.—" Salsbury's Troubadours." H. M. S. Pinafore."

STANBARD THEATRE—" H. M. S. Pinafore."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—" Babes in the Wood."
WALLACE'S THEATRE—2'g P. M.: Chlidren'S "Pinafore."

SP. M.: "As You Like it."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Abunal Exhibition.

COOPER INSTITUTE—3 t.m.: Laughing Gas Exhibition.

KOSTER & Flat's—Concert. KURTZ'S GALLERY-Pictures. NEW-YORK AQUARIEM-Day and Evening.

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## Onemices Nomices.

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To Consumptives .- Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Dol Liver (ii and Lime" Experience has proved it to be a valuable remody for consumption, asthma, diphtheria, and all diseases of the threat and innis. Manur'd only by A. H. Wilhon, Chemist, Beston, Solid by all druggists.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY: MAY 19, 1879. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Negotiations regarding the Greek claims are to begin at Constantinople next month. ..... The Porte has sanctioned the another large fire at Orenburg on the 16th.

that he was a Union man in 1861 is not well founded. \_\_\_\_ Judge Asa Packer is dead. \_\_\_\_ The crop prospects in Iowa are now very good: the State will, however, need more rain in the course of ten days or so. . . The operatives in Fall River have voted secretly whether to strike or not; the result will be announced on Saturday next. The coming horse races at Baltimore are to be the most interesting ever had there, A coal breaker of the Lebish and Wilkesbarre Company has burned down.

Congress.-In the Senate the Legislative bill was again discussed on Saturday; the debate took a political turn, and animated colloquies occurred, in which Mr. Conkling, Mr. Saulsbury and Mr. Windom took part. === In the House, the bill concerning the removal of causes from State Courts to Federal Courts was debated by Mr. McLane, of Maryland (Dem.), who spoke in favor of the bill, and by Mr. Urner, of Maryland (Rep.), who spoke against it; the Warner Silver bill was then taken up; the discussion was a long one; a large number of members took part in it; an inflationist amendment offered by Mr. Ewing was adopted by the deciding vote of Speaker Randall; the Springer proposition, to which it was an amendment, was then defeated; the Belford amendment was refeated : General Garfield spoke in opposition to the bill; the House adjourned until Tuesday.

CHY AND SUBURBAN .- Mr Tilden is believed to be speking to control the Street-Cleaning record of the Secession Convention is suffi-Department. \_\_\_\_ The confirmation of any the Mayor's nominees, except Jacob Hess, now seems improbable. - Three persons were drowned by the capsizing of a launch in Little Hell Gate yesterday. ..... Mr. Beecher criticised the printing of certain kinds of news. John W. Fisherty and George C. Bennett, the convicted Brooklyn Commissioners, were fined \$250 each. === Fully 10,000 persons visited Coney Island yesterday; extensive improvements have been made, - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 84.40 cents. Stocks, after a dull and lower opening, were active and higher, closing excited and buoyant.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather with light rains, followed by acy over the nation, and in general the of foreign dealers. As matters stand, only parily cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 80°; lowest, 62°; average, 68%.

The approach of Summer is stirring the hotels on Coney Island into life, and extensive preparations are making for even greater throngs of visitors than those of last year. An article on another page details the most important changes to be made.

Speaker Randall gave a victory to the Silver inflationists on Saturday by his casting vote. This is his second vote for silver within a few weeks, and hard money Democrats are beginning to inquire how far Mr. Tilden's political liability for Mr. Randall extends.

diplomatic negotiation with respect to the tries, which the Administration recently de- has always been notorious for its hostility to reached. The price of four per cent bonds

Senate on Saturday.

Mr. Maxey is another of the Demo- had the chance it has cheated, and builfied. cratic Reformers in the Senate, giving and created seandals which will always fill a before July, or even higher. The 412 per his clerk almost as pleasant a place black page in our political history. At the rell gave the clerk who runs a news- that the Democratic party has never made Government bonds except the fours which an of boastfulness, but simply-as mementoes of paper and a bank in Missouri, while drawing pay from the Senate. These may seem right of voting there has always been looked June 30, 1881. to be small matters, but do they not remotely upon as the exclusive privilege of the white suggest what the Democracy would do if they Democrats. When the suffrage was conferred captured the whole Government?

sion, we stipulate for an uninterrupted succes- refused to take any part in elections; and sion of Saulsbury. It was the Senator from Delaware who lately informed the minority they came back to the polling places with that they need not concern themselves any farther about legislation; the majority would away. The plain English of the situation is do all the work hereafter. And now he has that the Southern Democrat has no concepbrought down on his party a fresh burst tion of a free ballot; the idea of such of laughter. In order to show the a thing is repugnant to all his political nobad character of Republican election ap- tions; and there never has been free suffrage pointees, he actually told the Senate how his fellow Democrats at home had bought one of the United States Government. these men off for the petty sum of a hundred dollars; and when he was asked whether his party was given to this practice, this innocent old person remarked that the Democratic presence of Mr. Saulsbury in the Senate is proof enough of that.

The Washington dispatches hold out the hope that if every member of the House who is opposed to the Warner silver swindle is in will fail in that too. The next part of the his seat on Tuesday morning the bill may be scheme is the worst device of all. It is to take defeated. Surely no Representative who from the Federal Government the right to rewishes to see this measure of dishonor move from State to United States Courts proschecked needs any further invitation to do eeutions instituted against Federal officers for his duty than this statement. The ab- acts done in the discharge of their duty. The sentees are needed in Washington. They consequence of that arrangement would be must go back. Every member now away from his post, who can reach it by human every Southern State. We have seen in effort before the hour of voting to-morrow numberless instances already how the mashould do it. The duty of killing the bill chinery of the local courts has been used to should not be left to the Senate or to the prevent the punishment of criminals indicted President. The country has been so disgraced by wicked and reckless Congressional action polis,-how supervisors and marshals have on measures of finance that it will really be a credit to us to have the Warner bill voted down in the house in which it originated. Let not a vote be lost which can aid in doing the most flagrant offences. If the United the prevailing and ordinary rate of interest,

The account which a correspondent gives elsewhere of the marvellous development of mineral wealth in Colorado recalls the story of the early days of California. The population of Leadville has risen from 300 to somewhere near 15,000 in a little more than a year, and the predictions of the silver yield for the current year, within a circle of fifty miles wide and having Leadville as its centre, are coolly putting down a hundred million of dollars as a reasonable figure. This, too, is merely the beginning, we are told. Leadville has attained its present proportions without having any direct railroad connection with the outside world, and its thousands of inhabitants have reached it after a considerable journey on wheels. But in a few months there will be a railroad, and consequently communication with reduction and smelting works at other points, and easy access for thousands of new miners. These will surely rush in to seize upon the rich deposits in the gulches and valleys about Leadville, now rendered inaccessible by the snow, but I nown to be more remarkable than even the Leadville mines.

If the mass of people like a man "that 'aint afeard "-and most of them seem towhat do they think of one who is "afeard" and then yows afterward that he was the bravest of the brave? Of the man who has not courage and honesty enough to resist a mistaken Eastern Roumelian Constitution. —— The Dur- public sentiment, but basely yields to it, and ham strike is virtually ended, \_\_\_\_ The French | then when the wave has passed on and the Oaks was won by Nubieune. = There was mistake is clear, pretends that he was against it from the first? Between the man that long to him, there is a vast difference-just the difference, apparently, between a man of firm principle and the Hon. Ben Hill, of Georgia. Mr. Hill has been posing lately as a Southern Union man, one of the class of V. Johnson were the most honorable representatives. These men, and others like them, resisted secession to the very last, and only followed their States when their States com-The steamer Ashland has run aground in a manded it. Senator Hill has done his best fog off Point Judith; it is thought she will be a in recent years to identify himself in the public eve with this order of Southern politicians. and has, up to this time, achieved remarkable success in one of the most curious impostures in recent politics. Our Washington correspondent draws the two portraits-Mr. Hill as he actually was and Mr. Hill as he has since represented himself-with a heavy hand. It seems that this pink of Southern Unionists was crying so early as 1859 for "War, war, "war, in every sense in which the term is "defined or definable," in case Mr. Lincoln was elected, and without waiting for provocation from the National Government; and that, after acting somewhat in opposition to secession in the Georgia Convention, he voted for the ordinance of separation, in order to be elected a member of the Provisional Congress. These, at least, are the charges of an ex-Governor of Georgia. But the official cient to settle Mr. Hill's case. Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson and eightyseven other members-making nearly onethird of the whole number voting-recorded themselves against the adoption of the ordinance; Mr. Ben Hill voted for it. Mr. Hill seems to be what plain-spoken people call a

hypocrite. THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE BALLOT. When the Democrats in Congress began their manouvres for the nullification of the Election laws, the crippling of the Executive authority, the establishment of State suprem- phed National banks entirely at the mercy wiping out, as they expressed it, of all the \$40,000,000 of the \$121,000,000 taken by legislation of the war period, The Tribune the First National now remain unsold, spiracy for the destruction of free elections. Every day since then has multiplied the evi- 000,000 of ten-forty bonds, held as sedences of their deep-laid plan to remove the safeguards from the polls. No reasonable and | will be compelled to replace by other Governimpartial observer of the course of affairs in Washington can now doubt that the repre- is a "corner" in four per cent bonds, which sentatives of the party in Congress have deliberately set themselves to so hamper the Executive and mutilate the laws that at the | holders exceeded \$100,000,000. As the holdnext Presidential election the protection of the ers of old bonds were then so slow in making ballot-box will be intrusted exclusively to the | purchases of four per cents, it was foreseen that, White Leagues and Rifle Clubs of the South, sequence when the wolf keeps the fold we relations of the silver coinage in various coun- know too well. At the North the Democracy | their recent purchases. This position has been

upon the negro, the Chivalry considered that act of justice a monstrous exercise of the If Congress is to remain in perpetual ses- tyranny of their conquerors. For awhile they when they grew tired of this ruinous policy, guns in their bands and drove the negroes in the South except under the protection of

The cry that the States alone are entitled to regulate elections means nothing except that the Democrats intend to hold power if they can by the same violent and dishonest means party of Delaware was "generally equal to which they employed in winning it, and which 'emergencies!" So it is, to be sure. The they have always employed to the full extent of their opportunity. They have tried to deprive the Federal Government of the right to execute its own laws, and have failed. They are trying to abolish the offices necessary for the operation of the election statutes, and they an absolute nullification of the Election laws in for fraud, violence and intimidation at the been arrested upon the charge of "interfer-"ing with elections," and the forms of justice have been prostituted to secure immunity for States could not remove prosecutions against visions of the Election statutes, and there eral functionaries from being sent to the penitentiary for simply doing their Democracy after that whether the Election Legislatures make it a penal offence to execute them and the desired end would be secured in the manner most agreeable probably to Bourbon sentiment. These gentlemen

people may see the depth of this conspiracy party has deliberately committed itself. It is not surprising that a plot so black should open such schemes to the sunlight of free debate.

A BUSINESS REVIEW.

The bank statement of Saturday would have annual savings of the people. But, moresurprised every one by its increase of \$10,been abundantly explained, and veriletters and records that the claim of Senator Hill sneak into a reputation which does not bethe Treasury has been so careful not to diswhich Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel part of May, when stringency was feared, that some of the banks have presumed too much upon its caution. As soon as the tions, and the result was a momentary pressure in the adjustment of accounts among the banks themselves. But the surplus reserve is to expect any other than an extremely easy condition of the money market. The loans have doubtless been much increased by the great activity of business and speculation. The exchanges last week amounted to \$598,236,201, against \$382,688,685 last year, and the exchanges for three weeks ending May 17 have been \$1,736,325,597 in 1879, against only \$1,183,-785,917 during the corresponding weeks in 1878. But a considerable part of this increase shares last year. After allowance for transactions of this nature, however, the increase in other exchanges appears to be about 33 per cent, and the greatly increased activity of business in all branches is evident enough to Congress.

The controlling fact of the financial position bonds, of which, after much earnest solicitation, Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, obtained \$15,000,000 last week. They had asked for a very much larger amount. But the First National and its associates were not willing to leave the unsupdeposit at Washington more than \$40,enrity for circulation, which the banks ment bonds before July 17. Virtually, there was foreseen and predicted as long ago as January, when the subscriptions from new when refunding should be complete, there as might tempt private investors to surrender

a pretence of valuing a free ballot. The lavester can rely upon holding longer than pleasant years when they wandered up and

The great activity in dealings in railroad bonds and stocks is not unnatural when it is considered that the greater part of the enormous sum about to be dislodged by refunding has yet to be invested anew. After all the four per cents have found a resting place it is certain that \$150,000,000 remain, not yet reinvested, and to be dislodged before July 17, and the constant purchases of securities long neglected is but an effort of the holders of this vast sum to find a new place of safety for their capital. Although manufactures are reviving, consumption has not yet so increased as to give tal already invested therein, and increased applications of capital to production will occur only where the circumstances appear especially promising. On the other hand, thereare many fascinating possibilities of great profit in the development and readjustment of the railroad system, and the recent bankraptcy and reorganization of many roads have multiplied these opportunities. The recent prompt taking of the loan offered by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad is evidence that there is now no lack of readiness to undertake works which appear to have a sound basis.

PERMANENT VALUE OF THE FOUR PER CENTS.

The following letter states a question which has been raised within the past month by many thousands besides the writer:

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sint As The Temune has always appeared fav. orably impressed with the new Government four per eent loan, I wish to make one inquiry respecting it as a permanent investment. As trade revives, and values assume about the proportion of before the Civil War, is it not probable that the market value of the four per ent bonds will shrink considerably below par. Respect-J. W. HINNAN.

Berlin, Wis., May 1, 1879. The belief that four per cent bonds will fall below par is based upon the impression that in loans of unquestioned security and on long its officers into its own courts the Southern | time, will presently go above 6 per cent again. Legislatures would immediately pass laws For the United States bond, being exempt making it a crime to carry out the pro- from a taxation which averages over 2 per cent on other forms of property, will would be no power to save the Fed- probably command par, with 4 per cent interest, as long as the rate of interest on other loans of the best security and on duty. Here would be the establishment long time does not rule much above 6 per of State supremacy in its most dangerous cent. There are two reasons for believing form. It would make little difference to the that such a condition of the money market as to warrant more than 4 per cent interest on laws were repealed or not. Let the State untaxed bonds will not be seen again in this country, except for short and uncertain periods.

I. This country has been accumulating surplus wealth at such a rate that, in spite of a payment of \$300,000,000 of foreign debt last would rather defy the Government than not. year, there appeared an increase rather than None of these schemes will succeed; but it a decrease in the amount of idle capital at is important to expose them in order that the home. Those branches of industry in which capital is most required, especially manufacagainst a free ballot to which the Democratic | tures, mining and banking, have been comparatively over-crowded. New establishments are not so much needed as better employment and have been discussed only in a secret caucus. larger markets for those already existing. For Bold as the Democrats are, they dare not some years, apparently, the opportunities for investment of new capital in such employments will probably be inadequate even for the amount of funds accumulated (1) by interest on past investments, and (2) by the

over: 896,900 in loans, and decrease of \$4,425,800 | II. The general use of the telegraph, and the in legal-tenders, had it not been well under- extensive circulation of bonds as a species of stood that the changes were mainly in the international money for the ready transfer of book-accounts between the depository banks | funds, have altogether changed the relations | and the Treasury. For reasons which have of the money markets to each other. All the the Keading, whose deliveries have been 2,257,806 available capital that is in London, Paris, any fear of real stringency arising the same time equally available at an hour's nofrom the dealings of the Treasury with tice in New-York. Sales of Government bonds the banks. In fact, it is evident that take place every day in one market, the bonds allies. The coal movement on the Jersey themselves being held and offered in the Central will be greatly increased, and the Reading States 'is 'a nation, and that they are hell-bent on turb the markets during April and the early other, thousands of miles away. Sales of railroad bonds or stocks are made in the same way, as \$300,000 Eric bonds, held here, were rapid increase of the surplus reserve had proved that the banks were in no danger whatever, the Treasury began to require dilatory banks to make good their subscriptions, and the result was a momentary pressure of the surplus reserve had loanable capital amounting to many millions can in an instant be transferred from any one of the money markets to any other where it can gethigher wages. Under these circumstances, rapid increase of the surplus reserve had many similar transactions, available and it does not seem that it will ever be possible hereafter to hold the rate of interest here still abundantly large, and there is no reason permanently above that which prevails in other countries. The tendency is toward an international rate of interest, based not at all upon the world's supply of currency, metallic or other, but upon the world's supply of available and unemployed capital compared with the avenues opened for its employment.

A TYPICAL AMERICAN.

Judge Asa Packer, who died on Saturday in Philadelphia, was an American of the Americans. In no other country is there soil and is due to the fact that during the three weeks room to make just such growth as his possi-3,896,838 shares of stocks have been ble. He began life as a canal boatman, and sold in the Exchange, against only 1,749,408 when he ended it was not only one of the wealthiest men in the country, but a great commercial power and a philanthropist who had seen and grasped the most practical Nowhere else would a shrewd young laborer impress even the wild-eyed inflationists in have been able to detect the sources of enormous future wealth and to bring them within his own command; in no other society would has been the rapid sale of the four per cent he, as an adult, have been able easily to educate himself, and to step at will into the class for which his keen intelligence, noble character and simple, genuine manner fitted him, "Nothing lasts but character," William Welsh was wont to say. And that is true in but only of the dead. The Apostles themselves in England or France would be snubbed while living on account of their origin. Here, a man like Asa Packer has not only declared that they were engaged in a con- and it is known that there are still on the chance to reach his full development, but receives at every forward step the recognition and homage which he deserves. The American public can bear to be twitted with its lack of appreciation of art, as long as it appreciates the highest manhood, with the fine instruct which it invariably has shown.

Judge Packer, as the controller of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and of vast coal interests, was the employer of large bodies of men, and made every hour to feel how great was his power, but he always retained a singular simplicity of manner. This and the repeaters, shoulder-hitters, dram- would be some institutions and individuals and his total lack of self-conscionsness sellers, and unnaturalized foreigners of the in absolute need of the new bonds, and yet were probably the secrets of his strong per-The first step has been taken toward the large Northern cities. What will be the con- unable to obtain them except at such prices sonal influence. He was neither ashamed nor vain of his rise from an humble beginning, The poverty of his youth, like the wealth of his age, was but an exterior circumstance, to termined upon. The appropriation of \$20,000 all manner of precautions against election advances rapidly because recent purchasers which he attached no weight. At the lovely platform. Of course there is danger that

tion and the conference that may follow it, appointment of supervisors, opposed non- and other institutions are compelled to Chunk, a year or two ago, among the was inserted in the Legislative bill by the partisan managers of the polling places, op- citain, in place of old bonds soon to splendid evidences of his recent fortunes posed the most obvious regulations for the be retired, greatly exceeds the amount which two or three brightly scoured copper pots verification of the count; and when it has the Syndicate has to sell. It would not be and pans hung on the wall; they were those strange if the price should advance to 105 with which the newly married couple had cooked their humble meals, when they set up cents are now worth over 10714, or over 10614 housekeeping in the cabin of the canal-boat; South it is quite within the mark to say ex interest, and there is no other class of and were preserved in no Bounderby spirit

> Judge Packer, as we have said, educated himself to keep step with his rise in the world. Of this effort also, he has left a memorial in the great Polytechnic School at Bethlehem, Penn,-the Lehigh University, built by him at a cost of over a million of dollars, and supported by him alone, for the benefit of young men who wish to enter any practical scientific career. There education is given to them absolutely free of cost. Judge Packer publicly recognized, by liberal gifts to the Church, his debt to religion, but this school sure and paying employment to all the capi- and the lives of the young men whom it has fitted for usefulness in the world were probably the fittest expression of his humanity; and are the noblest menuments which can be raised to the memory of this typical American-a keen-sighted, practical, sympathetic. high-natured old man.

> > WILL THE COAL COMBINATION BE RE-VIVED 7

The death of Judge Packer, it has by many been supposed, might cause a renewal of the coal combination. Not a little speculation in coal stocks has been based upon this expectation. It seems worth while, therefore, to invite attention again to the evidence that the combination to keep up the price or to limit the production of coal was, in reality, not more injurious to the public than to some of the companies engaged therein. A perception of this fact, it is understood, went far to cause Judge Packer's opposition to a renewal of the combination. Practical experience of it, and of the advantageous results of an open policy, ought to lead other companies to oppose any combination hereafter. Since the combination expired the companies have escaped strikes, and have been able to secure an important reduction in the cost of mining and transportation. Nothing is more certain than that the miners and other emptoyés would quickly demand and surely secure the ion's share of any temporary gain which the companies might get from consumers by a new combination. But it is equally certain that the gain would be only temporary, for the consumption of ceal, now very rapidly increasing, would at once be checked again by any return to monopoly prices and restrictions of the preduction. The iron manufacture, which has begun to revive rapidly since the combination expired January 1, would inevitably be prostrated again by any matereal advance in the cost of fuel, and the companies, while forced to pay more to miners and other employés, would immediately find the consumption hecked. The experience since January 1 has been very in-

structive. The companies have delivered to May 10 not less than 7,573,795 tons of anthracite, against only 4,480,495 during the same weeks last year. Even at the present low prices, this increase in the traffic has brought greatly increased revenue to the companies, while the cost of mining and transportation has also been reduced. As a consequence, while the net earnings of the companies have been increased, the consumers have been aided, and a great many manufacturing establishments have been enabled to resume work. Under the combination the manufacture was depressed. Consumers were fleeced and, therefore, were forced to restrict purchases. But the opposite policy has already caused a general revival of manufacture, and the consumption is now steadily approaching the producing capacity of the mines. In that way only can the existing difficulties in the coal business be remedied-by encouragement of increased consumption. Some of the companies have increased far more

than others in their deliveries, and it is evident that they were unnaturally and arbitrarily retarded by the combination for the benefit of others. The Central of New-Jersey has gained relatively more than any other company, its deliveries having been 1,285,340 tons, against 629,850 last year, an increase of over 100 per cent. It is significant secret document in future. that the next company in point of increase has been tens, against 1,177,740 last year, a gain of nearly route by the Reading, have become close creignty: "Thrty-two millions out of forty millions will be enabled to save about 50 cents per ton on | making the facts conform to their funcy. This is 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons of coal destined for the New-York market. It seems hardly possible that, under these circumstances, a proposal to renew

There is no abatement of homicidal excitement in Massachusetts. The Pocasset child murder being yet fresh, the respectable town of Fitchburg is shocked by the case of Francis E. Hayden, a medical student, who is charged with poisoning his sister, and is somewhat more than suspected of having sometime previously personed his father and mother. In the stomach of the young woman a quantity of white arsenic, it is said, has been found. The neighborhood of Lynn is hardly yet recovered from the shock of finding the dead body of a young woman in the water there-and without drawing hasty and uncharitable deductions from these crimes, to which might fairly be added hose of a financial character at Fall River, in the same State, we may express our surprise. Here is a State remarkable for its common school system, for the number of its churches and charitable institutions, for the general orderly character of its population. Why should it not be remarkable, also, for freedom from unusual and revolting crimes? Moreover, the offences against and direct method of helping his generation. law, to which we have been alluding, are not all numitted by the poor and ignorant. Indeed, it is hardly exceeding the bounds of truth to say that most of the offenders have been persons of good education and of unquestioned moral reputation. Hayden, suspected of poisoning in Fitchburg, had been a student in the Boston University : d like examples of cultivated minds and of uncultivated consciences, might be given. Probably every one of the Poeasset Adventists could read and write. Perhaps we shall have to revise our opinions that ignorance is the sole or principal cause of | to " Miss Julia Bryant, Office of The Leening Post, News aristocratic governments as well as ours, crime. The foundations of human depravity lie

The citizens of Red Bank, N. J., are to be congratulated upon their good sense. In town meeting assembled, and, no doubt, after due deliberation and debate, they have voted-332 to 94-not to change the name of their town from Rad Bank as aforesaid to Shrewsbury City. The latter is, we admit, the more sonorous appellation, and suggests more streets and a larger population, to say nothing of a town clock (vide Shakespeare's Henry IV. But the old name is much ofcer, and certainly more picturesque, to say nothing of its associations It it were like those horrible Western names-Dead Man's Galch, or Grizzly, Flats, or Skull Creek, or Skunk Creek-there would be good reason for drop ping it; but when a name is pretty and cupbonious, and suggests nothing unpleasant, and has done good and faithful service, it is "an immediate iewel," and should not be lightly disearded.

A new Democratic battle-cry for 1880 has been invented by the Southern Democrats. It is to be "Reform and Relief." Tilden is to represent Reform and free silver is to be the Rehef. That is a asked for to pay the expenses of the negotia- frauds. It opposed registration, opposed the decline to sell, and the amount which banks celebration of his golden wedding in Manch it might be changed into "Ciphers and Silver" by language of his native literature rather than the ordinary control of his golden wedding in Manch it might be changed into "Ciphers and Silver" by

a heentions Republican press, but that would it make its defeat much heavier.

POLITICAL NOTES

Eaton jumped, but be jumped backwards

Democracy is the same old sixpence that it was Voorhees's impudence in rashing to the detence of

Is if the Democratic scalp that is similal to as the dead-lock in Washington for

Perhaps one more sound thrashing will cure the Democrats of the State Rights infatuation.

The country steadily refuses to work itself into a came about the peril of bayonets at the polls.

The Southern States appear willing to run the Government if the Northern States will pay ninetenths of the taxes. A howl from Tammany Hall in favor of pure elec-

ions is a joke which the late Mr. Tweed would mve enjoyed hugely. It is announced as by authority that General Buter will run for Governor of Massachusetta this Fall. The Democratic party should put itself in a

afe deposit vault at once. An excited Bourbon contemporary asks in affeeted dismay, "Will Mr. Hayes Squarely Plant his Foot on the Constitution?" Certainly he will; that's just where he stands.

The party of Stalwarts in Congress has never Made procress as fast as this Spring it has done; and Cookling and Blame can stop talking forever, If Thurman and Eaton and Beek will keep on.

The prancing of the average Democratic statesman whenever John I. Davenport's name is mentioned shows that the chief aim of this attack on the election laws is free fraud in New-York City,

Has there been, since the parable of the husbandman and the screent was written, such a complete realization of it, as in the case of the maguanimous American Congress rescating the ex-rebels, and the

An alarmed Western Bourbon reports that even Kentucky "is shivering on the brink of Republicanism." What better can be expected of a community whose statesmen abstain for three days from the principal staple of their native land I

There was a wild Bourbon named Glover,
Diamissed from Congressional clover;
And they printed a pile
Of his rubbish, in style,

And the paper-tail then ground it over. Uncle Dick will run again for Governor of Ohlo, and will be defeated. This much has been determined upon by Senator Thurman's Democratic enc-

mies in that State. Of course it will end his career, as a Presidential candidate—that is, if there is any of it left by that time. A Bourbon contemporary shows that the Republicans are in a minority in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, by adding the Prohibition vote to

the Democratic vote in those States! Does this imply that the Democratic party is not going to make its next campaign with as ardent spirit as usual? or why is this thus? They are a funny lot, these Democrats. They keep on walking around the President's veto, trying to find a way to demolish it, and after every

unsuccessful attempt they sit down in despair and observe in a loud voice: "He's a very weak man, the President is, very weak indeed!" Still days go by and they are so demoralized by the "weak-man's" words that they dare not call a caneus, and dare not continue the oght. It is remarked every few days by one or another Southern newspaper, and immediately echoed by

the Northern Deputy Democratic editors, than Senator Bayard is the man to defeat the Republicans with in 1880. It is a curious notion. The idea of any Southern man being elected, with the issues which are sure to be at the front next year, is simply absurd. Bayard was and is an exceptionally purs-Democrat, but he is as subservient as any other man in his party to the cancus whip. The country is not going to elect a man President who can be con-trolled by the Confederate caucus. Mr. Watterson has seen a light. He is no longer

in favor of revolution, but advises the party to back down. In his most impressive manner he says: 'The Republicans are perfectly right in saying that a refusal to vote the appropriations is revolutionary. It is more. It is revolution. It is more It is rain." Precisely; that is what the Republicans discovered at the opening of the fight. He then proceeds to sit down without ceremony upon Kentucky's gifted son, Beck, by declaring that words spoken in the heat of debate are "trifles," which commit nobody to a policy, and tells the party its business is to pass all the tills and then appeal to the country. The appeal is to be made on the fact that "the Democratic party has planted itself upon the Constitution." So it has with

The Southern correspondents are letting out a good many family secrets in their letters from Washington. One of them writes to The Charleston of people in this country swear that these United their evident intention, and I really do not see how we of the South are prevent them or save ourselves and them feat is inevitable the leaders wish to make it a big

PERSONAL.

Mr. Randolph Tucker's sight has been com-

pletely restored by the recent operation performed upon The President will probably go to Harvard Commencement this Summer, his son being a student at

Prince Leopold, Queen Victoria's youngest n, is said to have just proposed marriage to his consin, the Princess Mario of Hanover.

Lord Beaconsfield is returning to the deights of his youth; the London correspondent of The Hartford Courant states that the Prame Minister is en-gazed in writing a novel, half Oriental half political. Mrs. Hill, the sister of Mr. W. W. Corcoran,

who has just died, was in her youth known as one of The Three Graces' of Georgetown. The other two ere a daughter of Commodore Jones and a daughter of eneral Pinter. Those who have never seen Sepator Thurman may like to know that he has a massive frame; a

arge, well shaped head, covered with gray hair; bright, numerous eyes, and a large mouth. His manner of peaking is emmently business-like. Mr. Robert Lancoln and Mr. Stephen A. Douglas are both practising law in Chicago, and both

are prominent in their respective political parties. It is suggested that Rimois may some day be again called upon to vote for either a Lincoln or a Douglas.

Persons having letters from the late William uben Bryant in their possession or unner their cen trol, will oblige his family by sending them addressed York." Such letters will be received under wantever restrictions their owners may see fit to impose, and the originals will be returned as soon as they can be conve-

King Louis of Bavaria now treats himself nearly every week to an exclusive grand opens. He on't have another soul in the auditorium; observing one night lately that his superintendent of theatres, Earon you Perful, had ventured to remain in one of the ooxes during the performance, he addressed him aloud and ordered him out. A footman stays outside in the passage to convey after each seems the King's praise of dinne to the artists. Any steger was chances to di-dense the musical autocraft is immediately dismissed.

The marriage of the parents of the new Bulgarian ruler is said to have been very remarked Prince Alexander of Hesse, the favorite brother of the Empress of Russia, when visiting his sinter saw and feli n love with one of her ladies- n-waiting, Mile de Kauck. When their affection was made manifest great was the royal displeasure—and when the Prince and the beautiful young woman ran away and got married the Crar was so angry that the disconding patr were for many years forbidden to enter his dominions. The Empress, however, took her brother's part and gave him her charming country scat of Jogonheim near Darmstadt.

The new Queen of Holland is said to have had a good deal of trouble in learning the language of her adopted country. Before her marriage a learned university don was dispatched to teach her Dutch, and made up his mind that he ought to import the retined